

Allied Terms Are Rejected By Germany

Simons Tells Reichstag Government Will Refuse to Negotiate on Basis of Entente Decisions

Counter Proposals To Be Formulated

Twelve Per Cent Export Duty Is Called Scheme to Enslave the People

BERLIN, Feb. 1. (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, declared in the Reichstag today that the government would refuse to negotiate on the basis of the Entente decisions regarding reparations and would formulate counter proposals. His position was supported by all the party leaders except the Communists, who heckled and jeered him when he concluded speaking.

The Foreign Minister expressed surprise at the abrupt abandonment of the Seydoux scheme of the Brussels financial conference, which was approved, he said, by both France and Great Britain.

On the question of reparations Dr. Simons said:

"In all, we shall have to pay in forty-two years a total of 225,000,000,000 gold marks, or over 3,000,000,000,000 paper. The Allies' second demand is that for forty-two years Germany pay 12 per cent ad valorem on German exports." Here there were murmurs throughout the House.

"Obviously it has been estimated that in this way one or two billions can be obtained from Germany." (Laughter.)

Whole Settlement Obscure

"That could not have been done in the most flourishing of pre-war times. The whole settlement is obscure. What about the securities we already have handed the Allies? Apart from these securities the new program undoubtedly remains a contradiction of the peace treaty."

"It is impossible for a home life to continue in an ever changing state of uncertainty. We can only assume that the sum now placed before us is more or less arbitrary. The fixed sum of 225,000,000,000 gold marks if levied in paper is more than the whole fortune of the German people."

It would be against common sense to have a longer period for such financial obligations at a moment when we believe we have shown our opponents in what a bad condition our finances are. But then comes the demand for home and abroad. With a rise in the exchange rate of the mark these conditions must result in the throttling of the German export industry. Here there were cries of "Very true."

"Regarding penalties—they have not been communicated to us. We cannot be threatened with punishment if we do not accept a proposal. Otherwise it is no longer a proposal, but an order. I therefore could assume that the penalties will apply only to disarmament."

The Entente will permit me to say that regard their threat to refuse our entry into the League of Nations as premature, as we have not yet asked for admission." (Shouts of "Hear, hear.")

On the contrary, as far as the League is concerned, the inducement to enter it is not at present so great as to counteract the terrors of non-entry.

Invitation Not Received

"We have been informed that German plenipotentiaries have been invited to meet Allied delegates in London at the end of February. I would point out that the invitation has not yet been received, but that the German government must now say, and I have the authority to say it, that the arrangement as set forth in the Entente's second note is not regarded by us as a possible ground for further negotiations."

It will naturally be our duty to do our utmost, despite formidable difficulties, to extend our counter proposals.

(Continued on page three)

Harding's Salary To Be Cut \$18,000 by Taxes

President Wilson Was Exempt From Income Levy by Supreme Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Warren G. Harding, as President of the United States, will receive something like \$18,000 in compensation from the government, and the Washington Tribune has received. The Treasury will pay Mr. Harding the same amount that it pays Mr. Wilson—\$75,000 annually, but Internal Revenue Bureau officials say that Mr. Harding must return nearly one-fourth of this income tax.

President Wilson was exempted from the income tax under a Supreme Court ruling because he came into office before the enactment of the 1918 revenue laws, under which taxes were sought to be imposed on the salaries of the President and of Federal judges. The Supreme Court held that the tax could not be collected in the case of incumbents because of the constitutional inhibition against the reduction of the salaries of the Executive and Federal judges during their term of office.

Revenue Bureau officials say that Mr. Harding, of course, will be allowed the usual exemption of \$2,000 a year for a married man and may claim certain business exemptions.

President Wilson is understood to have paid some taxes under the 1918 law before the Supreme Court ruled on the section which a Federal judge attacked, but Revenue Bureau officials will not say how much, nor whether it was refunded.

Pershing Urges Congress Bury Unknown Hero in Arlington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The return from Flanders fields of the body of an unidentified American soldier for interment in the new amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery was approved today by Secretary Baker, General Pershing and Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps and one of the war-time commanders of the famous 24 Division of marines and regulars.

In a letter read to the House Military Committee considering a resolution for this purpose, Secretary Baker said he could conceive of no more fitting inauguration of the use of the amphitheater "than to place there the body of a soldier whose name and identity are lost, but who will typify and represent the imperishable part of the sacrifice which he and his comrades made for their country and their country's cause."

Predicting that ultimately the Arlington Amphitheater would become the "Westminster Abbey of America's heroic dead," the War Secretary said

Allies Asked To Recognize Foes of Lenin

Russian Constituent Assembly, Opposed to Rule by Soviet, Urges Action by Britain, France and U. S.

Repudiate Vanderlip Pact Conference Voices Protest Against Armed Intervention and All Treaties

PARIS, Feb. 1. (By The Associated Press).—Formal application is about to be made to the governments of Great Britain, France and the United States to recognize the Russian Constituent Assembly as the present de jure, or rightful, existing government of Russia. The Russian Constituent Assembly has just been created at a meeting here of all the Russian elements opposed to Bolshevism, to the end of sinking all differences of opinion and presenting a united front against Bolshevism.

President Ayskientiev, a member of the former Kerensky Cabinet and presiding officer of the conference held here, will call in a few days on Premier Briand of France and present the application. A. F. Kerensky, head of the former Russian government, who recently attended the Constituent Assembly here, has now gone to London, where he will make a similar request of the British government.

Boris A. Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador at Washington, who recently arrived here to take part in the formation of the new Constituent Assembly, is understood to have been requested to present a similar application to the United States government.

Will Invoke Serbian Precedent

The precedent invoked will be the recognition by the Allies of the Serbian government, set up on the island of Corfu during the war, while Serbia was completely occupied by the Central powers.

Thirty-three of the members of the Russian Constituent Assembly created here were elected in Russia in the latter part of 1917 by popular vote. These elections were held under Bolshevik rule and the Bolsheviks failed to obtain more than 40 per cent of the seats. Lenin, Soviet Premier, dissolved the Constituent Assembly in 1918, when his followers were placed in the minority. A majority of the members left Russia, but many went to jail. Those escaping re-grouped in Paris and formed the Russian Constituent Assembly, which adopted resolutions containing these provisions:

1. A declaration of the principle of the liberty of the Russian people in opposition to Bolshevism.

2. Refusal to recognize and all treaties, including commercial agreements, entered upon with the Bolsheviks as one of the parties. (The agreement between the Bolsheviks and the American syndicate headed by Vanderlip was granted large concessions in Siberia.)

3. The Assembly is against armed intervention in Russian affairs. It favors commercial relations between individuals in Russia and other countries, but not with the Bolshevik government, and also favors lifting of the blockade.

4. The Assembly is against dismemberment of Russia and the secession from Russia of any of its former provinces.

In connection with the fourth clause (Continued on page four)

Wilson Sees First Play Since Illness

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—For the first time since he was stricken while on his memorable tour of the country, President Wilson to-night attended the play.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Randolph Bolling, the President appeared unexpectedly at the National Theater, where John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" is showing. As he entered a lower box on the right he was given an ovation lasting several minutes, delaying the rising of the curtain. Standing, he acknowledged the greeting with smiles.

To-night marks the first time in more than sixteen months that the President, formerly a regular patron of the Washington theaters, has left the White House except for an automobile ride. His machine was driven to the rear entrance of the theater. It was only a few yards to the box, with short stairs to climb.

Apparently in greatly improved health, the President leaned slightly on his cane, but mounted the stairs without assistance.

Both the President and his party were keenly interested in the play. Their attention was caught particularly by the reproductions of the interior of the White House as it was during the Civil War and the portrayal of a Cabinet meeting.

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Wilson's Road Plan to Lower Rates

Executives' Chairman Declares Object in Asking Wage Agreement Abrogation Is to Cut Tariffs

Denies Assertions Brotherhoods Make

President Informed Read- justment for the Welfare of All Is Contemplated

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The railroads asked the Railway Labor Board to abrogate the national wage agreements between the roads and the railway employees' brotherhoods, so that an ultimate reduction in freight and passenger rates might be brought about, according to a telegram sent to President Wilson to-night by Thomas De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives. The message was in reply to charges made in a telegram sent President Wilson last night by representatives of the seven brotherhoods.

The brotherhoods in their message, which also was sent to Senator Poinsett, called for a Congressional investigation "which we believe will result in disclosures that the representations of the carriers are deceptive."

Mr. Cuyler denied every charge made against the railroads by the labor leaders in their telegram, declaring that they were "deliberate and gross misrepresentations and propaganda intended to discredit private management of the railroads in the interests of the Plumb plan and to defeat efforts being made in good faith to abolish rules and working conditions which were war measures."

Aim Is Lower Rates

Mr. Cuyler said the railroads had refused a conference with labor leaders because such a conference could not adjust conditions for all roads in the country. The roads, however, were willing individually to adjust conditions with their employees and were, in fact, urging this upon the labor board.

General W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania lines (abrogation of the national agreements) is the only action which, with government sanction, can bring the wages of railroad employees and enable them by orderly procedure with their men to develop appropriate rules and working conditions, the telegram said.

"The only way to stand the tests of practical operation and do not involve endless controversy are rules which are negotiated between each management and its own men, and the opportunity of getting this is required by the railroads not only to enable the roads to achieve the earning power contemplated in the transportation act, but in the interests of an ultimate reduction in transportation rates to the public."

Last, but not least, the roads' request is in the interest of the men who work upon these railroads. The recognition that the wages of railroad employees were the last to go up they should also be the last to come down, and if by restoring the conditions necessary to efficient and economical operation the railroads can postpone for a reasonable period the reduction of basic wages which will ultimately be required, they will be only too glad to do so in the interests of the great body of their employees.

Needs Are Urgent

"The pressing financial necessities of the railroads are such that, if denied the opportunity of initial economy through proper rules and working conditions, they are trustees of a trust which they are bound to reduce in a reduction of basic wages."

"The railway executives are proceeding in this matter with the keenest sense of obligation to the public. They feel that they are trustees of a trust of public interest and that they are representing not only their own interest, but the interests of the farmer, the consumer, labor and manufacturers in other industries and the railway employees themselves. They have every confidence that, when the various industries and workers are making their respective contributions to a decline in the cost of living, the great body of railway employees will certainly not refuse to make their similar contribution."

E. F. Grable, president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, the largest of the railway unions, to-night sent a telegram to President Wilson protesting against the statement made before the labor board yesterday by General Atterbury, declaring that it

(Continued on page seven)

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Police Said to Have Collected Large Sums in Liquor Traffic; Armstrong Yields, Out of Tombs

Detective Sergeant, After a Night's Imprisonment, Bares Details of Stolen Auto Graft to Jury

Enright Suspends Four Indicted Men

Head of Motor Patrol and Aids Reduced to Uniform and Pay Cut

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—For the purpose of preventing members of the Hyman-Enright police régime from resigning on pensions while under charges of graft, Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg to-day introduced a bill providing that all city employees entitled to a pension shall be permitted to retire only with the consent of the Board of Estimate.

"The bill," said Assemblyman Steinberg, "aims at ending the retirement by the Police Commissioner of policemen and police officers who are under investigation. We had an example last week of the indictment of a police captain through the efforts of ex-Governor Whitman within a couple of days or so after he had been retired on a pension by Police Commissioner Enright."

"With the discovery of a graft room at Police Headquarters, where graft was paid, it is time that something of this sort be done."

Brooklyn Backs Miller, Fearing Transit Smash

Chamber of Commerce Com- mittee Urges Adoption of Governor's Program; City Heads Condemned

La Guardia Wants Mitten

Says the Philadelphia Man Would Make Five-Cent Fare Pay in New York

Asserting that the city's transportation conditions have become so chaotic that the issue has ceased to be merely "a question of an eight-cent fare or of any rate of fare," the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce yesterday decided to support Governor Miller's proposal for dealing with the situation.

The organization's decision was announced in a report made public by Herman A. Metz, chairman of the transit committee. Mr. Metz, who was formerly City Comptroller, says that the recommendations made by the Governor in his message to the Legislature on January 24 are similar to proposals favored by the chamber two years ago.

After three years of "fruitless effort and obstructive criticism," the report says, "the local authorities have failed to find a solution of the problem." The report continues:

"In our opinion, the Governor has suggested a program which most effectively restores stability to the transit system and most quickly gives the public the service which it needs and has the right to demand."

No Specific Rate

"The Governor proposes nothing specific in the way of a rate of fare, the valuation to be fixed on the property or the rate of return which should be allowed on the investment."

"He lays down the fundamental principle that 'exact justice' must be secured to all, and leaves these important questions of detail to be determined by a fair-minded commission."

"His program calls for a full and impartial investigation and analysis of all the facts, a careful inventory of all the properties, the elimination of water from the capitalization, a unified and economically administered transit system."

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Gest Sues Ford For \$5,000,000

Theatrical Man Says He Was Labeled in Attack on 'Mecca' and 'Aphrodite'

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The praepace in a \$5,000,000 damage suit against Henry Ford and his paper, The Dearborn Independent, was filed in Circuit Court today by Morris Gest, theatrical producer, who alleges that an article in The Independent on January 22, 1921, contained "libelous, slanderous and false statements" concerning Mr. Gest and certain stage productions he has produced in America.

The article mentioned in the suit was said to have attacked "Aphrodite" and "Mecca" in particular, terming them the "most salacious spectacles ever shown in America."

Gest's attorneys announced it had been planned to file similar suits in Detroit to-day.

The article which was alleged to have been libelous was quoted in the praepace. It asserted that the American stage was "under the influence of a group of former bootlickers, newshaws, ticket speculators, prize ring habitués and literary characters."

"There is nothing in Gest's career to indicate that he would ever contribute anything to the theater's best interests."

After asking "Who is this Morris Gest?" the article continues:

"It is nothing against him to say that, although success has favored him, his father and mother are still in the gutter, and that he is a pauper in a recent interview, in which the professional note of pathos was obtrusively present, he lamented that he was not able to bring his parents to America."

The article goes on to make various more or less definite charges against Mr. Gest, but he particularly resents that suggesting that he had neglected his parents.

Mr. Gest said to-night: "I'll make that Peace Ship Henry pay dearly for what he has said, and more, too, I'll make him eat his own words."

Phineas N. G., February events most interesting to gather an all afternoon. Thru Pullman, Penn., 2:35 P. M. Daily Seaboard Air Line Ry., 11:45 P. M.—Adv.

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13 Witnesses Testify Be- fore Grand Jury and Are Believed to Have Given Evidence of Ring

Four Indictments Likely This Week

Station House Reported to Have Been Employed as Distributing Center

The testimony of thirteen witnesses, examined yesterday by William Chivers, assistant to former Governor Whitman in his grand jury investigation of the city government, is expected to show that a number of members of the Police Department have been engaged in illicit liquor traffic.

The Tribune was informed last night that the money made by policemen who have not only assured the safe transit of liquor, but have personally sold it to saloon and restaurant keepers, will make the sums involved in the automobile squad scandal seem small.

Information which is said to have been furnished to Mr. Whitman and his assistants is reported to show that a famous police station on the outskirts of the Tenderloin has been known as "booze headquarters" for the last six months, and that many resorts between Thirty-fourth Street and Columbus Circle depended upon it for their supply of beverage barred by the Volstead act.

Ex-Convict and Woman Seized In Turk Murder

He Declares Mrs. Schmertz Hired Him to Kill Druggist's Wife, Police and Officials Assert

Husband Thwarted Plan Met Him in Home and the Revolver Was Discharged in Struggle, He Asserts

Robert Brown, twenty-eight years old, an ex-convict, confessed early last night, according to the police, that he shot and killed Israel Turk, the East Side druggist, in Turk's home at 271 East Broadway at 2 a. m. last Saturday.

Brown made a complete confession, the police say, after he had been grilled by Assistant District Attorney Henniss and detectives for hours and after they had despaired of getting a confession from him. His confession revealed, it is said, that Mrs. Turk and not Turk was the intended victim and that he had been hired by a woman, jealous of Mrs. Turk, to "put her out of the way."

After four hours' questioning by the police, Mrs. Rosa Schmertz, twenty-five years old, 705 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J., also was arrested at 2:30 A. M. to-day and charged with homicide. She is accused of "acting in concert" with Brown in the murder of the druggist.

Brown broke down, it was said, only after he had been subjected to a severe examination. He is said to have made his confession in the presence of the Assistant District Attorney, Captain Arthur Carey, in charge of the Homicide Squad and detectives from the Madison Street Station.

Struggled With Turk

Brown, according to Captain Carey, said that he had picked the hour of 2 a. m. to get rid of Mrs. Turk, because he had heard that at that time her husband was away at a Turkish bath. He declared, according to the police, that he climbed the back fence at 271 East Broadway, and then climbed a fire escape and entered the Turk apartment from a window.

He had just entered the apartment, it was said, when he was confronted by Turk himself. Brown, according to his alleged confession, began struggling with the man and drew his revolver as they whirled about the room. Griping the revolver in his left hand, he fired several shots and Turk sank to the floor mortally wounded. Brown, it was said, then grabbed the druggist's wallet and fled. The wallet contained \$40. Brown is said to have told the detectives that after shooting Turk he thought of "getting" Mrs. Turk vanished from his mind and that he was concerned only in making good his escape.

Died an Hour Later

Turk died at Gouverneur Hospital about an hour later. Brown, the detectives said, did not describe his movements after leaving the Turk home.

According to Assistant District Attorney Henniss, Brown was engaged to "put Mrs. Turk out of the way" through his wife, who is said to be acquainted with the woman now sought in connection with the murder.

When the plan to get rid of Mrs. Turk was first conceived, according to Mr. Henniss, it was agreed that Mrs. Turk was to be lured from the house for the attack. Mr. Henniss said that he knew the name of the woman in the case.

Asked what he was to receive for getting rid of Mrs. Turk, Brown is said to have declared that the woman promised to reward him handsomely.

Brown's wife is ill at Bellevue. It was not said last night whether she will be arrested upon her recovery.

Brown, according to police information, escaped from the Vermont State Prison about two years ago. He was serving a term for burglary. He was arrested in New York for impersonating an army officer, convicted and sentenced to eighteen months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. At the expiration of this sentence he was surrendered by the Federal authorities to the Vermont state authorities. While being taken back to Vermont he jumped from a window of a train running at high speed and escaped. He suffered only minor injuries.

Parents usually help decide a boy's next step in the business world. Intelligent parents read The Tribune. Call up Beckman 3000 and give your Help Wanted advertisement or place it through any Want Ad agent.—Adv.

ALL EAST COAST POINTS. "Florida" station on shortest time, no extra fare, 6:30 P. M. Seaboard Coast Line, 12:15 P. M.—Adv.